

SHO

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot.*  
Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short* of it. *Saith's Sermon.*  
The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*  
6. Not far distant in time.  
He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*  
7. Defective; imperfect.  
8. Scanty; wanting.  
The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*  
They *short* of succours, and in deep despair,  
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*  
9. Not fetching a compass.  
So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*  
He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,  
Turn'd *short* upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*  
For turning *short*, he struck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*  
10. Not going so far as was intended.  
As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,  
Who fees before his eyes the depth below,  
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*  
11. Defective as to quantity.  
When the fleece is shorn,  
When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,  
*Short* of their wool, and naked from the shear. *Dryden.*  
12. Narrow; contracted.  
Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*  
They, since their own *short* understandings reach  
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wife  
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*  
13. Brittle; friable.  
His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*  
Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
14. Not bending.  
The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud,  
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*  
**SHORT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.  
The *short* and long is our play is prefer'd. *Shakespeare.*  
In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Estrange.*  
If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*  
From Medway's pleasing stream  
To Severn's roar be thine:  
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*  
The propeties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*  
The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a falvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*  
To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*  
**SHORT.** *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.  
Beauty and youth,  
And sprightly hope and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*  
One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates, for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbutnot.*  
TO **SHORTEN.** *v. a.* [from *short*.]  
1. To make short, either in time or space.  
Because they see it is not generally fit, or possible, that churches should frame thankgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*  
Would you have been so brief with him, he would  
Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you.  
For taking so the head, the whole head's length. *Shakespeare.*  
To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*  
None shall dare  
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,  
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

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War, and luxury's more direful rage,  
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,  
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*  
Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To contract; to abbreviate.  
We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,  
Whilst our two souls  
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part  
Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*  
3. To confine; to hinder from progression.  
To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;  
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakespeare.*  
Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*  
4. To cut off; to defeat.  
The Irish dwell altogether by their septs, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spenser.*  
5. To lop.  
Dishonest with lops arms the youth appears,  
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*  
**SHORTHAND.** *n. f.* [from *short* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.  
Your follies and debauches change  
With such a whirl, the poets of your age  
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage,  
Unless each vice in *short* and they indite,  
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*  
Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*  
In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise  
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Crauch.*  
As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Catlin.*  
**SHORTLIVED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *live*.] Not living or lasting long.  
Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son!  
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*  
The joyful *shortlived* news soon spread around,  
Took the same train. *Dryden.*  
Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguish'd. *Colamy's Sermon.*  
The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of your's must bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addison's Spectator.*  
All those graces  
The common fate of mortal charms may find;  
Content our *shortlived* praises to engage,  
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*  
Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*  
In youth alone its empty praise we boast;  
But soon the *shortlived* vanity is lost. *Pope.*  
Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son  
Shall finish what his *shortlived* fire begun. *Pope.*  
**SHORTLY.** *adv.* [from *short*.]  
1. Quickly; soon; in a little time.  
I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:  
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shakespeare.*  
The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*  
The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calamy.*  
He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*  
Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,  
Shall *shortly* want the generous tear he pays. *Pope.*  
2. In a few words; briefly.  
I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*  
**SHORTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short*.]  
1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.  
I'll make a journey twice as far, & enjoy  
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which  
Was mine in Britain. *Shakespeare.*  
They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

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May they not justly to our climes upbraid  
*Shortness* of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*  
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.  
The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,  
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Want of retention.  
Whatever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stay'd attention. *Bacon.*  
4. Deficiency; imperfection.  
Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glanv. Scpf.*  
From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference. *Glanv.*  
It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*  
**SHORTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short* and *rib*.] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.  
A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, flanting by his *shortness* under the muscles. *Wigman's Surgery.*  
**SHORTSIGHTED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *sight*.]  
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.  
*Shortsighted* men see remote objects best in old age, and therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.  
The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear  
That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denham.*  
Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*  
**SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short* and *sight*.]  
1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.  
2. Defect of intellectual sight.  
Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**SHORTWAISTED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *waist*.] Having a short body.  
Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is,  
That the must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juv.*  
**SHORTWINDED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *wind*.] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.  
Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded*. *Shakespeare.*  
So shaken as we are, so wan with care,  
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,  
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,  
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shakespeare.*  
With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,  
And cures the lungs unfavoury diseases. *May's Virgil.*  
**SHORTWINGED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *wing*.] Having short wings.  
Hawks are divided into long and short winged.  
*Shortwing'd*, unfit himself to fly,  
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*  
**SHORTLY.** *adj.* [from *short*.] Lying near the coast.  
There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shortly* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**SHORT.** The preterite and participle passive of *shoot*.  
On the other side a pleasant grove  
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree  
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*  
Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jer. ix. 8.*  
The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preferring the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*  
He only thought to crop the flow'r,  
New *shot* up from a vernal flow'r.  
From before her vanish'd night,  
*Shot* through with orient beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Sometimes they *shot* out in length like rivers, and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonics. *Burnet.*  
The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodiv.*  
Proned on ocean in a moment flung,  
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*  
**SHOT.** *n. f.* [from *shoot*, Dutch; from *shoot*.]  
1. The act of shooting.  
A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen.  
Proud death!  
What feast is tow'r'd in thy infernal cell,  
That thou so many princes at a *shot*  
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare.*  
2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.  
I shall here abide the hourly *shot*  
Of angry eyes. *Shakespeare.*

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At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot*. *Hayward.*  
Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*  
He caus'd twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*  
Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,  
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*  
3. The flight of a shot.  
She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*. *Gen. xxi. 16.*  
4. [From *shot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.  
A man is never welcome to a place, 'till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*  
As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*;  
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot. *Ben. Jonson.*  
Shepherd, leave decoying,  
Pipes are sweet a Summer's day;  
But a little after toying,  
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*  
He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;  
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*. *Swift.*  
**SHOTE.** *n. f.* [from *shoot*, Saxon.] A fish.  
The *shots*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resemble the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*  
**SHOTFREE.** *adj.* [from *shot* and *free*.] Clear of the reckoning.  
Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the *shot* here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakespeare.*  
**SHOTTEN.** *adj.* [from *shot*.] Having ejected the spawn.  
Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good marriage be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* her-ring. *Shakespeare.*  
Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!  
Tough wither'd treuffles, rosy wine, a dish  
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*  
TO **SHOVE.** *v. a.* [from *shove*, Saxon; *schuven*, Dutch.]  
1. To push by main strength.  
The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakespeare.*  
In the corrupted currents of this world,  
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;  
And off the wicked prize itself  
Buys out the law. *Shakespeare.*  
I sent your grace  
The parcels and particulars of our grief,  
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakespeare.*  
Of other care they little reckon make,  
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,  
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*  
There the British Neptune flood,  
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,  
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*  
*Shoving* back this earth on which I sit,  
I'll mount. *Dryden.*  
A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arch.*  
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.  
3. To push; to rush against.  
He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbutnot.*  
Behold a rev'rend fire  
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd  
By his own fons. *Pope.*  
You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;  
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age  
Come tit't'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*  
Make nature still incroach upon his plan,  
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*  
Eager to express your love,  
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,  
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*  
TO **SHOVE.** *v. n.*  
1. To push forward before one.  
The seamen towed, and I *shoved* 'till we arriv'd within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.  
He grasp'd the oar,  
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*  
**SHOVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.  
I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
**SHOVEL.** *n. f.* [from *shovel*, Saxon; *schuvel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.  
A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade. *Tusser.*  
The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanv. Scpf.*